

EXTRAVAGANCE DECLINES, SAYS FRANKLIN LANE

U. S. Is on a Sound Economic Basis With the Great Wave of Spending Subsidizing.

TRANSPORTATION BETTER
Call for Money for Building Purposes Is Strong—
Small Houses in Demand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Franklin K. Lane, former secretary of the interior today issued a statement making public a summary of what he calls "the first comprehensive, carefully made and approximately accurate picture of industrial, agricultural, financial and political conditions throughout the United States." It discloses in the foreground, he says, that both major political parties have overlooked the greatest issue in the public mind, which is the cost of living.

It also shows, he states, that the country is on a sound economic basis, with the wave of extravagance subsiding, saving increasing, wholesalers and retailers optimistic over the winter outlook, and a growing disposition for hard work, although the individual productivity of labor is not showing much evidence of increase.

In analysis of the survey, Mr. Lane says: "With the presidential election but six weeks away and the winter rapidly approaching many thoughtful people stand hesitatingly and undecided, laying difficulty because of the general lack of knowledge of business conditions outside of their own locality or interests.

TRANSPORTATION IS IMPROVING
Under the heading of industrial conditions Mr. Lane says: "Economically, the United States is shown to be better off than any other country in the world. There is no evidence of idleness. Our people have the opportunity to work and are all at work.

"Transportation conditions are improving everywhere and a substantial reduction in the freight car shortage is reported in every district except in the Rocky Mountain states.

"A shortage of coal and the failure of labor to increase individual productivity appear to be the only two unfavorable aspects in the immediate industrial situation. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific states report a sufficient supply of fuel. All other sections of the country are feeling the shortage, but it is apparently least felt by the South Atlantic states.

"Although labor is costing still more than last year, it apparently is producing no more. Wages have advanced from 10 to 50 per cent in the last 12 months and yet nowhere is there reported increased productivity per man.

HARDER TO BORROW MONEY
"The call for buildings comes loudest from the most essential places of manufacture rather than from the retail centers, and it is for low priced dwellings.

"In the financial field money is tight. That may mean several things: First, that the people want money badly, to put into producing activities; second, that the banks attempt to get whatever the traffic will bear, shearing close to the skin; third, that there is an inadequate supply of money, or, fourth, that those who have money lack confidence. There are other reasons no doubt, and among them that the dollar now buys less than heretofore; people with money wish to charge more for the service than money gives. No one can accurately say which of these causes is the most important factor, but probably all contribute to the present situation.

ONLY OF SPENDING IS PASSING
The telegraphic reports from every section of the country state that the banks are well loaned up, although money is available in the east and central districts at from 6 to 8 per cent interest. The Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Pacific states report the highest interest rates, averaging from 8 to 10 per cent, and in the mountain district as high as 12 per cent.

"There is great encouragement, however, to be drawn from the fact that in only one of the nine geographical divisions, the Rocky Mountains, has there been a decrease in bank deposits during the last six months. While the general increase includes corporation deposits, individual savings accounts show a more marked improvement everywhere. This seems to show clearly that the orgy of spending and extravagance is over.

"Politically the replies indicate that it is too early to tell what the outcome of the November election will be. Three months ago there was a stronger Republican sentiment than there appears to be now. The trend has been, and is, Republican. What it will be in November these gentlemen do not prophesy.

"The business outlook appears to be good in every section. Wholesalers and retailers view the fall and winter optimistically. The retailer is finding that the consumer is looking forward without fear to the winter and his purchases from the wholesaler are founded upon this optimism. From the simple toiler through to the tradesman, to the industry and the financier there runs the connected feeling of confidence."

Gets \$20 a Day in Tips.
Tips amounting to \$50 a day are said to have been received by a boy employed in open motor-car doors outside a big Paris restaurant.

Women in Uruguay Prefer Home Economics to the Liberal Arts

Women in Uruguay are greater lovers of home life than are Missouri women, according to Carlos Monteverde, a student in the School of Medicine of the University. Monteverde bases his opinion on the differences in courses chosen by girls in the United States and in Uruguay.

In regard to Uruguay's schools, Monteverde says: "The public school system in Uruguay is similar to that of the United States, from which it is copied in the main. It has a striking difference, however, with reference to training of girls. Schools of domestic sciences and home economics are maintained for the girls, but a higher education in arts and science is not afforded to the majority of the female population. In fact, they do not care for those courses because their main interests are in the home."

When asked what differences between students here and in his own country were most noticeable, Monteverde said: "I think most of all it is your friendliness and willingness to help a stranger without even being asked." He praises the University girls and says he admires them more than those he saw in New York.

2,000,000 PEOPLE IN URUGUAY.
A common mistake made by people in the United States, according to Monteverde, is to think of Uruguay and Paraguay as countries of similar development. This he attributes somewhat to the geographical location of the two countries, and partly to the ending, "guay."

"Few Americans know much about my country," he says. "There are about two million people in Uruguay, a half million of whom are crowded in the city of Montevideo. The rest of the country is sparsely populated. Cattle grazing is the chief occupation of the rural folk." "There are three classes of schools in Uruguay," he said. "They give primary,

secondary and super-instruction. The primary includes the first seven years of instruction and is compulsory. The secondary schools correspond to your high schools. In both primary and secondary schools physical training is compulsory. We believe especially in keeping our boys and girls fit. In order to do this we copied the physical education given to the American boys and girls. We have some American directors for our athletics, but our country has sent men to the United States for instruction in the physical training schools."

LANGUAGES EXTENSIVELY TAUGHT.
Monteverde says that foreign languages are taught extensively in Uruguay's primary and secondary schools. He has studied French five years and English three in these preparatory schools. Now the tendency there is toward more English and less French.

Concerning higher education in Uruguay, Monteverde said: "We have colleges and universities the same as you have. Dr. Mayo was in South America five years ago to examine the hospitals and medical schools. Upon his return to the United States, we felt very proud of his statement that our medical college at Montevideo ranked as high as any medical college in America. We have schools of law, commerce, chemistry and dentistry. The first chemical college was organized six years ago by Dr. Latham Clarke of the United States. It turned out immense quantities of chemical products during the war.

"Night schools are provided for the working classes. Attendance is increased by a law which makes the maximum work for day laborers forty-eight hours each week."

Monteverde described Montevideo as a "beautiful, clean city with all the modern improvements of New York. It resembles New York, too, in that it has people of every nationality there chatting in their own native tongues."

W. J. Burner Says Development There Depends Largely on U. S.

"The hope of Spanish America is in the development of her natural resource. Since the rest of the world is disorganized, this development will largely depend on the United States," said W. J. Burner in a talk on "Latin America and Its Problems" before the International Policy Club last night.

The twenty Spanish-American countries were described by Mr. Burner as varying much in geography, development, and products. Eighteen of them have Spanish as their national language. French is the language of Haiti and Portuguese is the dominant language of Brazil. Negroes form a good part of the population of Central American states and many South American countries are great Indian countries still.

The United States, he said, is a vast country with imperial responsibilities and with its southern coast line on the Isthmus. The countries of Central America and those on the northern coast of South America are therefore of peculiar interest to the United States. Any intrusion there by foreign countries would quickly be regarded as "an unfriendly act." The first American expeditionary force went from our southern states to South America in 1741 and made an unsuccessful attack on Cartagena. While the United States has grown by leaps and bounds, Spanish-American countries have grown slowly. Mexico had a greater population than the United States in 1776.

The result of our growth has been jealousy, suspicion and fear among those weak southern republics. They watch closely every move of the "Colossus of the North." Americans show a tendency to overflow into those southern countries, and in this lies the possibility of trouble. Between the formal Latin American officials and the enterprising Americans there is bound to be friction until they arrive at a better understanding of each other.

"South America is one continent not completely developed," said Professor J. E. Wrench.

Too Late to Classify

LOST—A bunch of keys between 9th and Bass avenue on Broadway or Willis. Finder return to Harris. H-19

LOST—Bunch of keys on heart-shaped ring, at postoffice, Academic Hall or between these places. Finder: return to Missouri office. S-23

FOR SALE—Ford touring car; good running condition. Price \$392. Phone 397. T-19

FOR RENT—Room for two in modern house; boys preferred. Phone 1103; 814 Rogers. F-19

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms close in. Phone 427 Green. W-21

WANTED—An experienced grocery clerk. Permanent position with good pay to right party. Robert Rogers, Grocer. R-18

SITUATION WANTED—Man and wife with experience as cooks want employment. Will consider offers from fraternity houses. Phone 1279-Black or call at 113 Worley. J-21

SALESMAN WANTED—Permanent, exclusive proposition, co-operating with poultry raisers of Boone county. Can prove that our men average \$100.00 a week. Many make much more. Should have team or car and \$300.00 capital. This will bear strictest investigation. See Mr. Carney Saturday evening or Sunday, Boone Tavern. C-18d

mier Jonkhoe, Ch. Roijz de Boer, brouck, of Holland.
The chairman of the American executive committee who made arrangements for the congress is Edwin C. Dinwiddie, formerly of the Anti-Saloon league.

Still Making Bandages.
The Churchwomen's League of Patriotic Service in New York is still carrying on the kind of work the women were trained in during the war. Since the first of the year 20,000 garments, bandages and surgical dressings have been made for the city hospitals.

Hear Estella Hibbard Osborne, Pianist, in the A. C. A. Concert in University Auditorium, Sept. 25.—Adv.

Presbyterian Women Develop More Efficient Organization

The Women's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church has been organized more effectively than ever before. Members of the organization have been divided into seven groups, each of which has a leader and a definite part of the benevolent and relief work to carry out. With this definite scheme of special tasks, greater results are being obtained.

The auxiliary set for itself a minimum budget of \$500 to be raised for expenses. Already this amount has been oversubscribed and Mrs. J. M. Crockett, president of the auxiliary, said that the members expect it will be doubled. The amount raised will be divided among the benevolent causes of the church according to a plan of distribution already adopted.

The seven groups have a membership of nearly a hundred and fifty. For the most part they are classified so that a member will belong naturally to one of the groups, as the older women's circle, the business women's circle and the young women's circle.

The various talks of the organization as a whole are: Foreign missions,

ministerial relief, support of an orphan boy at Elmwood Orphanage at Farmington, social work among strangers in the church and among University students, the raising of \$50 for a half scholarship in the School of the Ozarks, the provisions of winter clothing for a girl at the Elmwood Orphanage, making clothes for local charities, the visiting of strangers in hospitals, and the contribution of bedding, etc., for the School of the Ozarks and the Elmwood Orphanage.

A combined meeting of the circles is held the second Friday of each month. The session occupies the entire day and includes work in the forenoon, luncheon at the church, and a program in the afternoon. Each circle also has a separate meeting once or more a month.

A class in mission study will be opened October 1. All who are interested should send their names to Mrs. L. Dumas. The class will study as a unit "The Church in the Community."

The Missouri Business Office in Virginia Building, Downstairs.
The offices in Jay H. Neff Hall are not finished.

Until October 1 the business office of The Columbia Evening Missourian will remain in its present location and its telephone number will be the same, No. 55.

The news office will be in Suite Hall, phone No. 274.



ANNOUNCING---

A new arrival of Fall Weaves for the nifty Fall Suit or Overcoat. You'll need a Fall Suit or Overcoat soon. Why not order it at once? You'll not have to experience any delay in our system. We absolutely guarantee a delivery within two weeks or ten days after buying. Our Fall and Winter woollens are more attractive than ever. Our stock is unusually large and selection will be easier this season. But we suggest coming here at once. The tailor-made suit has its advantages over the hand-me-down.

Your measure is exactly taken in a tailor-made suit. You are not bothered with having to send it back to have it altered over and over again. Think this over and see if this method doesn't suit your approval.



In a tailor-made you get to pick the kind of cloth you want. You can then have it made into any style you like. Imagine—the cloth you want and the style you like. You don't have to take what they offer you. You make your own choice of cloth.

Come in and see these wonderful patterns. You're sure to like them.

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